

AMENDING OCCUPATIONAL
SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT OF 1970

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1998

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2877—a bill to prohibit quotas for OSHA workplace inspections. OSHA should not be using quotas to rate the performance of employees.

This activity would be fundamentally unfair to both the employees of OSHA and the companies that are being inspected. This bill places a prohibition on the practice of using citations or penalties to judge the performance of the employees of OSHA.

The incentive for excellent work done by the employees of OSHA should not be based on the number of fines they give or the number of citations they hand out. Each worker's performance should be based on the quality of their work and the professionalism that they exhibit.

This bill has received a wide range of support because it is a good bill. Supporters include the AFL-CIO, the Chamber of Commerce, the Coalition on Occupational Safety and Health, the National Federation of Independent Business [NFIB], as well as the Clinton administration.

The safety of our workers is an issue in which this Congress can not afford to play partisan politics. That is why I am encouraged that this bill has received strong bipartisan support.

The mission of OSHA is to save lives, prevent injuries, and protect the health of the American worker. Federal and State workers across this country are working together in partnerships with more than 100 million working men and women.

Everyone who works in this country comes under the jurisdiction of OSHA, with a few exceptions—such as miners, transportation workers, many public employees, and the self employed.

According to OSHA, its State partners, along with OSHA, has approximately 2,100 inspectors, plus complaint discrimination investigators, engineers, physicians, educators, standards writers, and other technical and support personnel spread over more than 200 offices throughout the country. This staff is charged with establishing protective standards, enforcing those standards and reaching out to employers and employees through technical assistance and consultation programs.

As a lawyer and member of the Judiciary Committee, I am concerned with the idea that OSHA would be favorably viewed based on the number of citations issued. Violations of criminal activity should be pursued based on the law, not based on the idea that rewards will be handed out to the reporting agency or employee. This legislation seeks to remedy this problem.

H.R. 2877 directs OSHA to focus on promoting safety for the American worker, instead of judging the performance of its workers on the number of citations and penalties that they issue.

There is no doubt that this bill will help OSHA in fulfilling its mission to save lives, prevent injuries and protect the health of Ameri-

ca's workers, not collect penalties or issue citations.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

SALUTE TO NORVEL YOUNG

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to a public servant who gave so much of himself to his community, and to education. Norvel Young, or as he is known, "Mr. Pepperdine" recently died, leaving a legacy of dedication and commitment to education.

Norvel Young has filled many jobs. He was a Christian minister, a magazine publisher, a university president and chancellor, a father, and a husband. He will be remembered for his devotion in all of these roles, but what the public will recall most is his vision and behind-the-scenes efforts that have made Pepperdine University one of the finest educational institutions in the country.

Starting his life-long relationships with Pepperdine in 1938, Norvel Young became a Pepperdine history professor at 23 years old—two years after earning a bachelor's degree from Abilene Christian College. After about three years at Pepperdine, Norvel and his wife, Helen, answered the call to ministry, moving to Nashville, Tennessee, where he preached for a church. Norvel and Helen dedicated 13 years solely to the ministry, while playing an instrumental role in founding a children's home, raising money for war-torn Europe, and establishing Lubbock Christian University. Expanding his ministries, Norvel also founded and edited two denominational magazines, 20th Century Christian, and Power for Today.

In 1957, Norvel returned to Pepperdine upon the request of Mr. George Pepperdine, who was looking for a business-minded educated to pull Pepperdine out of severe financial stress. Norvel accepted the challenge and became Pepperdine's third president, quickly bringing the university out of financial hardship. Norvel served as president until 1971, when he became chancellor. Although he officially retired in 1984, he never stopped being a strong advocate and benefactor for the university, donating \$2 million of his own money for Pepperdine's Center for Family Life.

Norvel was instrumental in raising money and recruiting quality students and faculty, building enrollment from 950 students to 9,500. In addition, he moved the school from its former 34-acre location to its renowned 830-acre campus in Malibu, and opened new schools of business, law, graduate studies, and studies abroad. Norvel took Pepperdine to new heights which may have seemed so impossible during the university's hard times. He took a small Christian school with modest holdings and turned Pepperdine into one of the most respected and prestigious educational institutions in the Nation.

There is no doubt that Norvel Young brought prosperity and important new ideas for Pepperdine. He will be greatly missed, but his legacy of Christian ministry and educational excellence will continue to benefit Pepperdine University, and all the lives who were touched by Norvel Young.

TRIBUTE TO SMALL TOWN
NEWSPAPERS**HON. ROY BLUNT**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome our friends from the National Newspaper Association, who are in Washington this week to discuss "Critical Issues Facing America's Communities" as part of their annual Government Affairs Conference. Small town newspapers have been the cornerstone of our democracy since the first community newspaper was founded by Benjamin Harris in Boston in 1690. Clearly, they are deserving of our gratitude and recognition.

This year's president of the National Newspaper Association is my good friend Dalton Wright of Lebanon, Missouri. Dalton is the most recent example of a long line of notable journalists from the state of Missouri including Joseph Pulitzer, who started his career at the Westliche Post in St. Louis, and Walter Williams, who helped establish the nation's first school of journalism at the University of Missouri.

Small town newspapers, like the Strafford News Express in my hometown of Strafford, Missouri, are the ties that bind our communities together. Local residents look to their newspaper for school lunch menus, local weather forecasts, and information about upcoming community events. And, of course, most members of Congress use community newspapers to keep them informed of events back home so that we are better able to represent our constituents in Washington.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in recognizing the men and women of the National Newspaper Association for their service to our communities.

CONSIDERING SACAGAWEA FOR
NEW DOLLAR COIN**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, as the new dollar coin receives further consideration, this Member encourages his colleagues to read the following opinion piece by Harold W. Anderson which appeared in the November 20, 1997, Omaha World-Herald. The article highlights the contributions of Sacagawea during Lewis and Clark's expedition to explore the Louisiana Purchase and the important role she played in the development of the country.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, November 20, 1997]

(By Harold W. Andersen)

SACAGAWEA'S LIKENESS GOOD CHOICE FOR COIN

It's not often that I find an opinion on The Washington Post editorial page with which I agree. (To be fair, I must concede that I doubt that my friend Kay Graham, former publisher of The Post, would find very many opinions in my column that she would agree with).

There was a letter from a Post reader that caught my eye—a letter with a suggestion well worth considering.